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The island Milli, in the Pacific, was almost entirely destroyed by the assaults of winds and waves, only a wretched sand-waste remaining.

The Portuguese fishing-port and watering-place Espinho became, to a large extent, the prey of great sea waves that kept eating away the banks and undermining houses, and, at the end of January, the destruction was augmented by a hurricane that destroyed 81 houses. It was believed that the existence of the entire town was threatened.

Early in the year a strip of coast near Dover, England, fell into the sea. The area of rock was estimated to weigh 250,000 tons. It was the largest rock-slide on that coast in a half century.

Fifty-eight persons were killed by a landslide from a mountain overlooking Lake Loen in Norway, the displaced waters overwhelming a town on the opposite shore and carrying a small steamer 300 meters inland.

On Nov. 5, about 15 acres of land on the edge of Moen Island slipped into the Baltic Sea. The land, with the forest that partly covered it, was valued at 10,000 crowns.

The Rio Grande changed its course for a distance of several miles, placing the United States town La Mesa on the Mexican side of the river.

The Spitzberg, a small eminence near Krielow, Prussia, often climbed by tourists for the fine view it afforded of the Havel valley, was entirely removed by a railroad company.

These examples include changes wrought by the sea on islands and coasts, by rock-slides and flowing water on the land, and by human agency on a feature of the topography.

The single-handed observer can do little of permanent value in the collation of accurate data relating to such occurrences as these; but there is a great opportunity for the organization of systematic work in this new field.

Dr. Supan, commenting upon the suggestion offered by Mr. Tronnier, says that it should be favourably received, that it is well worth the attention of the next International Geographical Congress at Geneva, and that it is to be hoped that the difficult question of the organization of such observations, to be carried on all over the world, will, at least, make important progress towards solution at that meeting.

LAST YEAR'S WORK OF THE MICHIGAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

During the summer of 1905 joint topographic work was continued in connection with the U. S. Geological Survey, first around Marquette, under J. M. Whitman. Here the work proved to be of unexpected difficulty and complexity; but it is hoped that the resultant map will be of a high degree of accuracy and interest. In the Lower Peninsula the topographic work now completed includes not only the Ann Arbor quadrangle, but a strip east of the international boundary, and most of this is either published or will be in a few weeks. The work is now being extended northward around Pontiac. A detailed map of the Black River from Bessemer north to Lake Superior has been prepared by W. C. Gordon to illustrate the crosssection of the copper-bearing rocks (and, in fact, from the Laurentian granite) to the lake.

Last summer Prof. I. C. Russell, of Ann Arbor, continued his studies of the surface geology of the Upper Peninsula westward from the Menominee and Crystal Falls districts in a harmonious scheme of work with Mr. Frank Leverett of the U. S. Geological Survey, who covered the eastern end of the Upper Peninsula studying the hydrography and surface and glacial geology, and they were assisted by Mr. W. C. Gordon, Prof. C. A. Davis, and Mr. G. L. Tower on behalf of the State Survey.

Dr. Alfred C. Lane, the State Geologist, was largely employed in the copper country studying diamond-drill cores and other recent developments in the copper district. In the lower parts of the State Mr. W. F. Cooper was completing his report on Bay County and assisting Prof. W. H. Sherzer in his report on Wayne County. Prof. C. A. Davis is making a monographic study of peat. He has also nearing completion a report on Tuscola County, a contour map of which appeared as Plate IV of the annual for 1903.

The following counties have therefore been covered: by State Survey contour maps, Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, Bay, Kent, Monroe, and parts of Arenac and Iosco; by the United States Survey, the Marquette range in Marquette County, the Menominee range in Menominee and Dickinson Counties, the Gogebic range in Gogebic County, and a good part of Iron County. By the co-operative Survey, Wayne County, most of Washtenaw County, and parts of Monroe, Lenawee, Macomb, Oakland, and Livingston Counties, and the neighbourhood of Marquette in Marquette County.

The annual reports of the Board of Geological Survey of Michigan for 1903 and 1904 were issued last year. The 1903 report contains contour maps as follows:

One of Bay County, prepared by W. F. Cooper, whose report on that county is now waiting publication. This county is, in general, very flat, and requires and has been covered by a large series of survey drains, and this map, which is based upon these drain levels, railroad levels, lines of levels for macadamized roads, and a few other lines of levels especially run, is therefore in considerable detail, the contour interval being five feet. It also shows areas of former and present flowing wells;

One of Tuscola County, prepared by Prof. C. A. Davis. A contour map of the Ann Arbor quadrangle from latitude 42° to 42° 30′ N., and longitude 83° 30′ to 84° W., which shows not only the contours but the wooded areas, in a part of the State which may be considered as thoroughly settled. This survey was made by the U. S. Geological Survey in co-operation.

The report also contains papers on the water supply of the Upper and Lower peninsulas, with maps, and a special paper by B. E. Livingston on the relation of the soils to the natural vegetation in Roscommon and Crawford Counties, with a map. Other more geological subjects treated are limestone, building-stone, road materials, transmission of heat into the earth, the grain of rock, the theory of copper deposition, and the Keweenawan lodes. All these papers have special reference to conditions in the copper country.

There is also a note on recent shore-formations by W. M. Gregory, which gives interesting data regarding the growth of Tawas Point, a cuspate foreland north of Saginaw Bay, which has been growing at the rate of something like 60,000 square feet a year.

The annual report for 1904 contains a paper published with the permission of the U. S. Geological Survey on the Failure of Wells along the Lower Huron River, in 1904, which failure was locally attributed to a deep well. Mr. Fuller, the author, however, attributes the failure mainly to deficient rainfall and extensive ditch-draining to lower the ground water-level at the point of the intake.

The most extensive part of this report is an article by Prof. I. C. Russell on the conditions along the north shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan, with numerous illustrations, including eskers and drumlins, cut terraces and cliffs, sand dunes and gravel bars. Prof. Russell's theory of the origin of certain drumlins, that they are carved out of a sheet of clay trended from the northwest by ice moving later in a different direction, is of general interest. This theory is applied especially to the drumlins around Menominee. Another area which is beautifully marked in the mapping is that of the Les Chenaux Islands, east of Mackinaw, the pronounced trend of which is determined by the axes of the drumlins.

The personal report of the State Geologist contains various economic notes; the report of the joint committee on the stratigraphy of the Lake Superior region, with some personal comments on the same and some notes on the grain, and also an excellent colored plate showing the increasing coarseness of the grain as it occurs in certain diamond-drill cores in the copper-bearing formation. An interesting general conclusion from the studies of grain is that in case of the much-discussed Laurentian gneisses the intrusive gneisses were considerably superfused, while the rocks into which they were intruded were almost reliquified. Some notes are also given on the prospects of Lake Superior gold mining, and oil and gas.